The Market was Nearly Bepleted of Raw Material and the Bemand Causes a Sur-urise Raircoads Preparing for Beavy Pareliants if the Ceops Hold Out.

street the class advanced \$2 a ton in price Paragraphs have appeared in print this spring intimating that a boom had set in in the grounded sive business in this country. Men well informed of the affairs of these industries any that there is no boom, but that there is, in their belief, something better than a boom-a strongibening marget from natural causes. such a movement to prices, they say, is justified by the infusirial and mercantile conditions throughout the country, and gives good reason for the hope that a time of prosperity is at hand. A been sould be demoralizing, it is said, be-eater after the trying experiences of recent stars conservative men would not relish an rificial stimulation—to be followed by inevitable collager.

There has been no boom in the iron and steel trade since 1879-80, and even the advanced prices of to-day advanced compared with those of four menths ago are not balf of the boom prices. For perhaps five years, up to a few months ago, conditions in the iron and steel business and kindred enterprises have been such that a man felt that each time he gave an erder he would be sure at his next purchase to hearn a lower price. The record of prices in that time shows continual decline, the extreme dearession being reached within the last year and haif, when nobedy wanted to carry stock even over night. Merchants bought only for immediate needs, railroads for present requirements, and mills for orders in sight.

A man whose business takes him among the mins from season to season, said yesterday that last year many of the Western mills had literally not a wheeltarrowful of pig fron left over night. The yards were cleaned up, and only material for orders on hand was bought. This was the state of affairs in many parts of the country at the beginning of this year.

Some of the steel rail mills managers, where they found that there was no hope of getting posiness in their especial line during the stagnation, began to turn their output, or a part of it. into other products, steel billets, or more refined material for structural or manufacturing purposes. Some of them in this way built up a ensiderable business. Some changed their character almost wholly. At the beginning of this year the steel rail manufacturers fixed the price of rails at \$22 a ton. was understood that the price for the year. A short time ago some of the manufacturers began to receive orders for rails from some of the Western roads. The orders were based upon the indications of a good crop. The railroads saw business in prospect, and began to feel like laying some tracks and making some repairs. For some time they had been buying absolutely nothing beyond what was required for immediate neces Not all the mills shared in this unlooked-for revival of business created by the action of the Western roads. apparently most of it fell to the lot of those mills that already had business of other kinds into which they had been driven during the hard times, and one or two of them felt justified n advancing the price of rails. This gave rise to a desire on the part of other mills to have the price advanced everywhere, although not every one of the unils was doing business enough to warrant an increase in price on the orders ferences were held and rumors of a

Some conferences were held and rumors of a general advance began to circulate. It is said that there was no organized effort on the part of the rail interests to affect the stock market, but it is intimated that some holders of mining and manufacturing stocks that are sold in Wall street took a hand in the circulation of the reports, giad of an opportunity to unload securities that of late had not been profit naying. One western steel company, for example, has not faild advidend in five years. Among the reports sent out from Wall street was one to the effect that a big Eastern steel company had orders on hand for six months' work. This is not true. The company has orders for work that will require six weeks to complete, and is better off than the companies were last year, when they feit lucky to have work ordered for sixek shead. It was an easy slip to let rumor make six months of six weeks.

Eventually, not many days ago, the steel rail

were anead. It was an easy slip to let rumor make six months of six weeks.

Eventually, not many days ago, the steel rail companies agreed to advance the price of rails an around, from \$22 to \$24. The advance was the in part to the causes already outlined, partly to an increase in the price of raw material, and partly to an advance in the wages of mill operatives, the wage advance being in most instance, voluntarily made, and in come causes.

when they fet lucky to have work ordered for awek ahead. It was an easy slip to let rumo make air months of six weeks.

Eventually, not many days ago, the steel rail of air around, from \$22 to \$24. The price of rails around, from \$22 to \$24. The price of rails around, from \$22 to \$24. The price of rails of the months are not to the causesalready outlined, partly to an increase in the price of raw material, and partly to an advance in the wages of mill operatives, the wage advance being in most instances voluntarily made, and in some cases made before the advance in price of rails took and son became proficient in his audies and able to speak English and terman function. A despatch from Fitsburgia, and his order and the men asked and 65 cents more than the men asked and 65 cents suggested in this railroad thing, probably, the

s conditions improve steadily at tiese herry orders from the alls would push up prices of iron at a man would not know over next day's quotations would be probability. or April, lasts until about the comber. There is therefore on four mouths in which to

as "in the absence of transac-sible that for a good-sized order, the slightly shaded." Last week fifty, the Iron Age, said: nquiries for billets from Pastern is marked, but some of the mills on these, having very little steel of three manths. Those mills of the end of the third quarter of to \$20 at mill. We note a sale traw billets, and tons a month, the chelcher and November, at the at \$20 bath at maker's teel makers differed in opin-

to \$0.50 cash: No. 1 foundry, \$10.50 to \$10.65 cash: No. 2 foundry, \$0.65 to \$0.75 cash.
Last week the figures were: Gray forge, \$10.65 to \$10.75; No. 1 foundry, \$12.50 to \$12.75; No. 2 foundry, \$11.75 to \$12.75; No. 2 foundry, \$11.75 to \$12.75; No. 2 foundry, \$11.75 to \$12. Sales were reported of 2.000 toms of Gray forge at \$10.15, 200 toms of No. 2 foundry at \$11.10, and 100 tons at \$11; all prices at Valles fur face, the freight to Pitts burgh being 60 cent.

The advance of prices has been practically strong desired.

burgh being 60 cents.

The advance of prices has been practically steady during this interval.

In the New York market the course of prices in the steady during the light from here was quoted in

The advance of prices has been practically steady during this interval.

In the New York market the course of prices has been similar. Pig fron here was quoted in February: \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 1: \$11 to \$12 for No. 2, and \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 2 plain, standard brands, tideward releivery. Southern fron, same desivery. at \$11.25 to \$11.50 for No. 1. \$10.25 to \$11 for No. 2. \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1. \$10.25 to \$11 for No. 2. \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1. \$10.25 to \$11.50 for No. 2. \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 1. \$10.25 to \$10.75 for No. 2. \$11.50 for No. 1. \$10.75 for No. 1 soft. Foundry No. 4 (foundry forge) is \$0.50 to \$10.

Last week the quotations were: Northern brands, No. 1. \$13; No. 2. \$12; No. 2 plain, \$11.50 to \$11.75, tidewater delivery. Southern brands, same delivery, \$12.50 to \$12.75 for No. 1. \$12 to \$12.25 for No. 2. \$11.50 to \$11.75 for for No. 3. \$12 to \$12.25 for No. 1. soft. \$11.76 for for No. 3. \$12 to \$12.25 for No. 1. soft. \$11.76 for foundry forge, or No. 4.

February's quotations for steel billets were nominal at \$17.40 to \$17.75 and for wire rods \$23.25 to \$23.30. Last week were: Billets, \$21.50; wire rods, \$28.50. Track material (spikes, fish plates, bolts, and nuts) were quoted in February. 1.40c. to 1.60c., 95c. to 1.05c., 1.75c. to 1.60c. 1.40c. to 1.46c., 2c. to 2.10c.

The from Age's report of the local market in February for manufactured iron and steel began; "No large business has been done." Last week's corresponding report read: "Business has been very active, and prices have advanced sharply. Large transactions have taken place in structural material, one concern reporting sales aggregating over 10,000 tons."

Considerable bridge work is said to be ordered in this neighborhood, and the cables not many days ago brought word of the award by the Mexican Government of a contract for \$2.000,000 worth of bridges, lighters, tugs, and rolling stock for the Tehuantepee Railroad to a contractor of New York and Mexican. The biggest to time the winter, all of which means consumption of steel.

The be

built during the winter, all of which means consumption of steel.

The better crop news that comes out from time to time, the continued favorable trade reports of the commercial agencies, the diminution in the menacing "unemployed capacity" of the big mills, the increases in the forces of employees in various industries, all have had their effects in imbuing the commercial world with hope, and the result is a promising indication of better times. When each man, as he saw the conditions for himself, began to buy a little more stock, even if it was only a few gross of screws or kegs of nails, the general conditions were helped along and it was not a great while before factories and mills began to prepare for bigger outputs. When there were some indications of a willingness to buy, the makers began to feel a revival of conditions in their ability to sell, and so the market began to strengthen. The basis of the improvement being apparently sound, manufacturers are said to hold that there is good reason for the belief in a further advance in prices and for the expectation of an era of prosperity.

SOULS AND DIAMONDS. A Chicago Party Sets Out to Resence Both from African Burkness.

From the Chicago Dally Tribune. A party of a dozen people, mostly from Chicago, took their departure yesterday for Central Africa, partly to convert the natives to Christianity and partly to collect diamonds for themselves. The project was to a large extent a secret one and not a great deal is known about it. Though the adventurers were busy around the Polk street depot for two hours before the 3 o'clock Wabash train left with them, a reporter who was seeking an explanation of the

get to the bottom of the affair at last. This adventure originated with a young African Prince called Commodore Bongee, who has lived at Englewood for the last three years. Bongee claims to be the son of the King of Bongee in the Congo country. His father's subjects, he thinks, may number 50,000. Six years father sent him to this country in charge of a voyage the tutor died, and Bongee, who could not speak a word of any language but his native tongue, landed in New York the most helpiesa

and distressed boy imaginable. But the King of Bongee had not sent his son away in a dependent condition. He had no bank account, but on his son's departure he had filled his trousers pocket with diamonds. Of these precious stones the boy did not realize the value, and he had not been in New York a week before he had been swindled out of almost the

father to enjoy the good things in which the country abounds. Bongre, since coming to Chicago, has become a Christian, and is a member of the Simpson Methodist Church, of which the Rev. O. E. Murray is pastor, and the band of adventurers who have flocked around him are white Methodists, with the exception of two colored men, who are members of the Pilgrim Haptist Church. The leader and backbone of the enterprise is the Rev. Alexander C. Scott, a Methodist minister of Fair View, Mich.

Mr. Scott is a large and athletic man, apparently 55 years old, with full grizzly whiskers. He rushes around and gives orders like a man of overflowing energy, who really has no time to talk to reporters. He has his wife with him. The other members of the party are Mrs. Violet Clark, Edward Frey, Miss Mary Figuira, L. A. Humphrey, colored; Charles Williams, colored; C. J. Tachios, a Turk; Stolios Bassilon, a Turk; Bassilon. Hippolyte Boussiemeire, and Miss Evaline Sylva, the daughter of a wealthy contractor in Springfield. Ill.

The party is well supplied with money, and mobody but themselves has any idea who is furnishing it, as they are apparently not people of means themselves.

The party, so far as they would speak, claimed to be Christian missionaries. This was especially true of Mr. Humphrey, the colored Haptist, who followed the reporter around to impress it on his mind that he was a missionary, and was going to Africa to save souis. But the missionary theory was sadly at variance with appearances. The party was not found in the depot reading Bibles, and the luggage contained no religious literature. On the other hand it was no secret that they were carrying with them a case of rides, a large lot of six-shooters, and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

As might be expected from these facts, it was definitely learned from people who were close to them, but not of them, that they were going to Africa for they read in the highest spirits, and looked forward to a journey of 19,000 miles as carelessity as if they were going into

Some invalidations as week of actual sales were placed at the interior, "I do not believe the entire length of the channel to be dredged, from the gate which is inside the shore line to the ship channel, is over 800 feet. The original source which is inside the shore line to the ship channel, is over 800 feet. The original source of your informant's knowledge was a portion of a conversation between two engineers. The bag and applied the stave on all sades, the his inside the shore line to the ship channel, is over 800 feet. The original source of your informant's knowledge was a portion of a conversation between two engineers. The bag and applied the stave on all sades, called him names, sed threatened him with arrest of your informant's knowledge was a portion of a conversation between two engineers. The bag and applied the stave on all sades, the changes lime to the ship channel, is over 800 feet. The original source called him names, sed threatenes, sed by an expecting to find a repentant of your informant's knowledge was a portion of a conversation between two engineers. The bag and applied the stave can it is also set their bag and applied the stave can it is also. The heighbors came to their back which is inside the shore line to the ship channel, is over 800 feet. The original source called him names, sed threatenes, sed the stave can it is a point of your informant's knowledge was a portion of your

M'FOSTER'S PUP VAMOOSED.

SOME OF THE TRIALS OF TRYING TO KEEP A DOO IN TOWN.

The Sportive Me Acquired a Well-bred Foxhound and Then His Troubles Be-gon-Incidents of the Animal's Escape, Hecapture, and Final Vanishment.

Being something of a hunting man in his leisure time, Mr. McFoster of West Eighty-first | the physical features of the Island with somestreet recently purchased a dog. The dog was a long-cared, spike-tailed, clean-furred, brighteyed, inquisitive-minded forhound, with a sort of chernbic air of innocence serving as a blind for a spirit of rampant deviltry, and he came from the Wadaworth Kennels, at Geneseo, in a box, with the name "Punch" printed on it in black letters, and, furthermore, the direction: "This side up with care." Disregarding the sardonic suggestions of his friends that the This side up with care" was the dog's name and the "Punch" the directions, Mr. McFoster greeted the animal by his rightful patronymic on his arrival and took him out in the back yard to make him acquainted with his new nome. This was not extensive, consisting of the back

yard of the apartment house, boxed in by high fences. For a time the new arrival mourned and refused to be comforted. He showed his discontent and his teeth every time his master approached, and his nights were spent in sonorous plaints to the moon. As time went on, however, Punch became reconciled to his surroundings by the discovery that there were cats in the neighborhood which sat around and sung when darkness had cast its mantle over the place. By laying low and keeping a sharp look Punch succeeded in capturing several of these cats whose musical proclivipromptly terminated in a swan song of wild yells. This was a great delight to the neighbors who didn't appreclate the cats, and but one ancient maiden lady wept over the body of one of Punch's victims, and collected, after a long wrangle enforced by many threats of law suits, \$3.75 from Mr. McFostor, in recompense for the death of her furred songster. There came a time when the cat supply gave out. Then the foxlound become very impatient of came a time when the cat supply gave out. Then the foxhound become very impatient of his limitations, and set about making fits escape. First he dur a hole by patient and painful work under the fence, through which be struggled into the next yard. This is surrounded by a seven-foot brick wall, outside of which is another yard opening by a passage on the street. All the afternoon after excavating his way under the fence the dog attempted to scale that wall, cheered on by the neighbors' children, who enjoyed seeing him turning double somersaults after each failure. He was still engaged in this occupation when Mr. McFoster on his return from business went out into the back yard to see how his dog was getting on. Reasoning from the evidence of the hole under the fence, he climbed up and beheld the recreant Punch preparing for another spring. "Whoop!" he yelled, by way of dissussion, but the exclamation lent the impulse needed to the dog, and he cleared the lofty wall and was gone. Mr. McFoster went back and swore at the janitor. Not that it was the Janitor'a fault, but a man has to blame somebody when his dog gets lost. It was still a question whether the dog was lost. That question Mr. McFoster started out to solve.

On the sidewaik an honest and grimy son of toil was superintending the transference of a load of coal via a sizel toboggan silde and a coal hole into the cellar. Him the owner of Punch questioned. The son of toil deposed that he seen a yaller purp makin' tracks hell bent fer the river." Mr. McFoster started out twisses.

"There was a dog without any muzzle ento the property of the property of the property in the color of the property of the

the river." Mr. McFoster did likewise. Having reached Riverside Drive he made inquiries of a Fark policeman.

"There was a dog without any muzzle onto him runnin' round here three minutes ago." said the policeman, "and I made a play for him, but he got away." "You hadn't oughter let your dog out that way." he added. "He's got a right to have a muzzle onto him. He was goin' up the Drive last I seen of him.

I'p the drive went Mr. McFoster, and shortly sounds of lamentation fell upon his ear. A heavy presentiment darkened his mind that I'unch was in some way responsible for the trouble, whatever it might be. Soon enough it was made known to him. A small and claborately overdressed child, surrounded by other children and escorted by a nurse, came into view, howing most pitifully. From the youngster's broken words he made out that a dog had frightened him, or her, as the case might be. In an ill-advised moment he asked the nurse if she had seen a runaway dog about.

"Is the dog yourn?" she demanded, and withenterprise was at first rebuffed and could not

In an all-advised moment he assess the nurse if she had seen a runaway deg about.

"Is the dog yourn?" she demanded, and without awaiting a reply burst out: "What right have ye got lettin' your cur around to scare pooce little children out of their witses, which it's again' the law an' you'd oughter to be arrested; an' me an' the little darlin' a waikin' along quiet when the big basic comes runnin' up again' us? It's a burnin' shame. There, there; don't be cryin', pet. That's what I said, a slamm, an' wou'd oughter be arrested. Ugh!"

"V. hich way did you say he went?" gasped Mr. McFoster.

"Maybe you'd be usin' more care if you know'd who you was abusin'," continued the female orator, paying not the slightest attention to the question. "That poper suffering child is the younges' dahter of Mr. Justus P. McSwivens, the ice magnet, an' he's a millioner more times than you're got hair on your chin. He'll have the law on yeh.

"I don't give a damn if the child is the Siameste twins, and heir to all the wealth of the Indies," cried Mr. McFoster, goaded to desperation. "I want my dog."

"Ugh. The dirty baste," cried the nurse; and being unable to determine whether the dog or himself was meant. Mr. McFoster went on.

Next he struck the trail in the guise of a dead rabbit over which two small boys were delivering their souls of mingled wrath and grief. To my. McFoster's sympathetic queries the boys said that a dog had jumped the fence of their yard, where the rabbit was playing on the lawn, under their guard, killed bunny with one bite and run away. They were going to have their old air rifle fixed up, they added, and go hunting for the dog and his owner. Mr. McFoster's sympathetic queries the boys said that a dog had jumped the fence of their yard, where the rabbit was playing on the lawn, under their guard, killed bunny with one bite and run away. They were going to have their old air rifle fixed up, they added, and go handing for the dog. So he proceeded on his way mountfully. I ntil late that evening he sought, see

missionary theory was saidy at variance with appearances. The party was not found in this appearances. The party was not found in the many them are stored in the party was not found in the was no secret that they were carrying with them a case of rifes, a large lot of six-shooters, and thousands of round-many feets, it was definitely learned from people who were close to them, but not of them, that they were controlled the party of the party was definitely learned from people who were close to them, but not of them, that they were controlled the poles of the party of the party of the party was definitely learned from people who were close to them, but not of them, that they were controlled the poles of the party of the party was definitely learned from the party was definitely learned from the party was definitely learned from the party was not found in the party of the party was definitely produced any thought of a scheme of African colonization. Chem could father a large in the party was did not know whether he was dead or alive. He said he was entitled to reign in his father's pince if dead, and that the right head still he was cheerful over the prospect, He said there were "quite a few" diaments in his country, and that if ever he got any more of them he still he was cheerful over the prospect, He said there were "quite a few" diaments in his country, and that if ever he got any more of them he still he was cheerful over the prospect, He said there were "quite a few" diaments in his country, and that if ever diaments in his country, and that if ever he got any more of them and the party of the party

FORMOSA'S SAVAGE TRIBES. The Fleres Hend Hunters of the Island Ceded to Japan by China.

Formosa, the island that China has ceded to Japan, deserves its name, says a writer in the Paris Journal des Voyages, since it is of marvellous beauty. The Portuguese called it Hermosa, and the English-speaking world has substituted for that name the Latin equivalent. Recins, the French geographer, has described thing like enthusiasm. The Chinese seized points on the coast in the fifteenth century, but never really conquered the island, and there was great danger of war between China and Japan twenty years ago, because the latter landed troops on the Island to punish the out-rages perpetrated by the savages of the interior. The story of many conquests is written in suc-cessive zones of inhabitants in the island, peoples that became the victims of one conquering tribe after another and were driven toward the interior because the last conqueror never

held possession of any part but the coast regions. The most savage people of Formosa are the mountaineers called Igorrotes, or by the Chinese Song-Fan (savage men). They are head hunters, like their supposed relatives in Luzon, and their arms are spears, bows and arrows, and great knives. The people of the plains are called l'epo-hoan. They resemble the Igorrotes, but the latter are usually smaller, though some of the savage mountain tribes are noted for stature and agility. Their arms are very long, and their feet enormous. They step upon the ground only with the front half of the foot, and seem to seize it in running. There is much variety of physiognomy among them, and their great rolling eyes inspire terror. They love to adorn themselves with copper bracelets, collars and belts of coarse glassware disks. The men pierce the ears to insert cylinders of bam-ison and warriors bear their histories tattoed upon their breasts and faces by means of lines

Igorrotes are famous for cruelty and The Igorrotes are famous for cruelty and ferocity, and they resort to ingenious stratagens for the discomiture of their enemies. They have for the const dwellers a traditional nature, the that of highlander for lowlander, and their descents are like those of the Weish and Scotch mountaineers of early days upon the more civilized people of the lowlands. The savages keep watch from their mountain tops for the approach of imprudent coast dwellers in search of wood or coal. When the lowlanders are seen at work, the savages gilde down behind search of wood or coal. When the lowlanders are seen at work, the savages glide down behind them by paths unknown to the strangers and fall upon them with lance and knife. The heads of the victims are cut off and their bodies are left lying at the scene of the butchery. The heads are treated so that they may be kept as trophies, and when one of these people has taken a certain number of heads he obtains, by way of honor, the right to sell pipes. The pipes are bits of wood representing the human head. They are decorated with bits of copper.

The igorrotes do not possess a written alphabet, but besides expressing some things by tattooing, they keep the calendar by means of knotted strings. They thus keep taily of the seasons and the years.

The ignorrotes do not possess a written alphabet, but besides expressing some things by tattooing, they keep the calendar by means of knotted strings. They thus keep taily of the seasons and the years.

But in spite of their ignorance of matters civilized, they have a deep cunning that aids their ferocity, and this they use in their irrequent wars upon their more civilized brethren of the coast and upon the Chinese strangers. The cisiand waters are especially rich in fish, and this hashed to the formation of Chinese fishing villages upon the coast. These villages are apart from the scitiements of the Pepo-hoan, though the latter and the Chinese are ordinarily at peace. The Ignordes some years ago formed a pian of attack upon some of the people of the coast. It was decided at a council of the savages that they should divide themselves into two bands, one to attack the Pepo-hoan, who seemed to be too much in league with the invading Chinese, the other to destroy a Chinese fishing village. The descent was made in the middle of the right, the Pepo-hoans were slain or taken captive, all the crops were destroyed, and the savages retreated with their prisoners in order that none might be left at the scene of the massacre to tell the story. Meanwhile a Chinese fishing village, five leagues away, was attacked and burned. So sudden was the descent that the fishermen living in boats had not time to cut their moorings and escape. Only those absent rishing remained alive, and they did not dare to return to the burning village. Before leaving the Pepo-hoan village the savages had dropped in various places articles that could be identified return to the burning village. Before leaving the Pepo-hoan village the savages had dropped in various places articles that could be identified as of Uninese origin. At the Chinese village they likewise left relies of the Pepo-hoans, such as a gun of ancient pattern, rice measures, a hat made of bambo leaves, and other such articles. Then after a camibalistic feast the savages returned to the mountains. The object of this stratagem was to sprend the belief among each group of enemies that the other and not the mountaineers had perpetrated the butchery. So well did the device work that for six months the Pepe-hoans and the Chinese colonists were in a state of hostility.

MOLTEN METAL AS CARGO. Ladles Holding Tons of Liquid Iron Drawn

From the Cieveland Leader. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company has just completed a successful experiment in connection with the manufacture of steel which will save the company one dollar on every ton of steel, or about \$200,000 every year, and will, besides, improve the quality of the finished product very materially.

The experiment was a novel one, and to the uninitiated mind it must seem audacious. It is, in brief, the transportation of immense ladles filled with molten metal over a railroad used by five miles. Within an hour after the molten be in the converter from which it comes out molten steel.

The object of the experiment which was began less than a month ago, and which, it has just been decided, is an unqualified success, was a triple one, to save money, to save labor, and to improve the quality of the steel. All these ob-jects have been attained, and the new method will be used henceforth.

The old method of transporting from from the Control blast former on the flats near the Cen-

improve the quality of the steel. All these objects have been attained and the new method will be used henceforth.

The old method of transporting from from the Central Viaduct to the rolling mills in the South End was a tedious and expensive one. Formerly when the furnace was tapped, and the metal in a molten condition poured out, it was conducted in the runners, or grooves, in the sand below to the "pig bed" consists of a main central groove or trough in the sand, through which the metal runs, and hundrels, or thousands, according to the magnitude of the works, of smaller grooves in the sand below the furnace, into which and, continuity the shape of the groove, becoming what is known as a pig of from that is, a block about three feet long and weighing about 200 pounds. In the old way, which is that usually followed, when they became hard these pigs were broken up, leaded in cars, and transported in that way to the mills, where they were remeted, so that they might be ready for the converter. This accessitated the employment of a number of men to break up the pigs, a number to lead them, a number to unload them and take them in barrows to to the cupola for remelting, and it was, bestder, a clew process.

By the new process the handling of the pigs of from at the blast furnace is saved and also their second handling at the mills, the cole used formerly in the cole is remeiting as well as other importants of the formerly in the cole is not a caved, and it was, bestder, a clew process.

By the new process the handling of the pigs of from at the blast furnace is saved and also their second handling at the mills of the pigs of from the blast furnace is accorded to the converse of the contract of the formerly in the cole is a contract of the former many three cole and the mills as a property accompanied by an artist, witnessed the new process resterday, and enjoyed the mills as 1 per ton of steel saved or \$200,000 every year, which is no small item.

A reporter, accompanied by many of the pills of the simple of the

FISH FOR OUR WATERS. MILLIONS OF TROUT, WHITEFISH,

> Work of the United States Fish Commission in This State-Angiers May Soon Try Their Skill with Tench Dis. tributing Young Shad in the Hudson,

AND SHAD PLANTED THIS YEAR.

WASHINGTON, June 20.-The United States Fish Commission completed this week its season's work in New York State, the last shipment being a large consignment of stad, which were deposited in the Hudson River just above New York city. The work of stocking the waters of the Empire

State has been pushed with vigor, and in the last year nearly 20,000,000 fish eggs and young fry of various varieties were released in its lakes and rivers. Of this number whitefish constituted the largest part, 10,000,000 eggs being sent to the New York State Commission last fall to be distributed in Lake Ontario and inland streams. Five hundred thousand yearling trout were deposited in Indian Lake, Kerschner Brook, Milibrook Creek, the east branch of Oriskaney Creek, Bennett's Creek, and other streams about Long Island. were principally rainbows, brook trout, and Von Behr or brown trout. They are all game fish, and besides furnishing a valuable food supply will, in the course of a few years, afford excellent sport for expert anglers about New York city. The largest shipment of trout went direct to the New York State Commission for the hatchery at Caledonia and will be used in supplying the public waters of the State at the Commission's discretion. A large part of these trent will be distributed among owners of private lakes, as it is the custom to honor requests for fish from persons who have taken the trouble to build ponds. The Fish Commission has every reason to be

gratified by its work of stocking the waters of opper New York with game fish and is daily receiving letters from that section, both from sportsmen and people who earn their livelihood by fishing, stating that the supply is abundant and steadily increasing. Particularly favorable results have followed the introduction of lake trout into Lake Champlain and of landlocked salmon into Lake George and other lakes in that region. Several minor deposits were made of goldfish, carp, base, and tench. The last is specially favored by the Fish Commission, and is being extensively introduced in all secsomewhat, but its flesh is considered superior even to this game fish. It varies in weight from six to ten pounds and reaches a length of eignteen inches. It has been widely planted in the West, where it finds great favor on account of a day out of water, and often exists during the entire summer in the mud of dried-up ponds. It is a good sporting fish and takes the hook readily. Anglers of the Adirondacks will have an opportunity of testing their skill in efforts to land the tench very shortly, as many of them were planted in that section in the early part o last spring.

The Fish Commission devoted its main atten tion this season to the distribution of shad in New York, and introduced more than 5,000,000 young fry in various rivers. Of this number 900,000 were placed in the Delaware River at Callicoon and Port Jervis, and the balance were planted at various points along the Hudson. The eggs that formed the shipment to New York were collected by the United States Fish Commission agents at Havre de Grace on the Delaware. The spawning season of this fish commences at the beginning of April and runs to the middle of June, and it is during this period that the fishermen get their supply of eggs for propagating purposes. As fast as the eggs were gathered they were shipped to New York, and the last batch left Gloucester last The fish are first captured in seines and the eggs are then removed by pressing the abdomen. As many as 30,000 eggs are procured from a single fish, but the average is about 25,000. If the fish were not treated in this way they would probably find their way to market, where they would be sold as ree shad. The eggs are placed in what are called Mc-Donald hatching jars, which are simply cylindrical glass vases, each holding a gallon of water. As the eggs are required to be kept constantly in motion in order to promote hatching, water is kept running through the jars. In the course of from three to ten days the eggs have developed into small fish. The quickness with which they are hatched depends on the temperature of the water. In warm weather, with a temperature of 70°, eggs will hatch in three days, but with the water at 66° or 65° they require five or six days.

When the eggs are about twenty-four hours old the outlines of the embryo fish can be dis-covered in the clear globule, and later its eves are perceived in two bright spots. In a week or mass has streamed through the tapping hole of ten days the young shad are able to navigate the Central blast furnace it may, if necessary, for themselves, although no fins are visible. ten days the young shad are able to navigate They are then ready to be deposited in their future homes, and are placed in large milk cans each holding about 30,000 young fry. The jars are shipped in especially fitted cars provided by the Fish Commission. Experienced attendants have charge of the fish en route, and regulate the temperature of the water. On arriving at the place where the fry are to be released the cans are slowly submerged in the running water, and the young fish are allowed to poss out. Great care is taken in this final operation not to dump them out rudely, as they are extremely delicate and liable to injury. At this time the shad are almost transparent, but they grow rapidly, and thrive on a small insect found in the water. During the summer and fall they seek the deep waters of the sea. They mature in three years and return for the purpose of reproducing. Of course, enormous quantitles are lost by being devoured by larger fish, but precautions are taken against such a fato by planting them as near the head waters as convenient and by releasing them in swift currents. There is no absolute way of ascertaining

the percentage devoured, but the Commission has statistics which show that a reasonable number succeed in reaching maturity. The lest proof of this is found in the fact that twenty-five years ago shad were entirely unknown on the Pacific coast, but through the efforts of the Fish Commission they are now so plentiful that the authorities are oblized to restrict the catch in order not to overstock the market, Communications received recently by the Fiab Commission state that shad can be bought at San Francisco at two cents a pound, and sixpound roe shad are being delivered at purchaser's house for ten and fifteen cents. As the total number planted there did not aggregate 5,000,000, it will be seen that the waters of New York may reasonably be expected to furnish this popular fish in abundance within a very

few years. The Fish Commission has a shad station Havre de Grace the annual output of which is about 65,000,000 eggs. This year's catch was a very poor one and only about 20,000,000 eggs were gathered. On the Delaware River the work is done on board the steamer Fishbawk, which is fitted up by the Commission as a floating hatchery. The Commission's agents collect annually from the scines about Giou-ester from 10,000,-000 to 30,000,000 eggs. The last senson was very successful at this station and more than 32,000,000 eggs were gathered. In fact, it has been a red-letter year with the Fish Commis-

new station at Cape Vincent for the especial propagation of whitefish, white perch, and lake trout, to be used in restocking the depicted waters of Lake Ontario and tributary streams. The plans are already completed, and active work will be commenced at the hatchery in the next few days.

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The propagation of whitefish, white perch, and lake trout have promably carried. Mrs. Talbet on the scene, just as the lat was about to let the repe go.

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KANSAS MORTOAGE SHARKS. Bow They Bespotled Eastern Investors and Gave the State a Bad Name.

I rom the Kansas City Star. A recent bulletin issued by the Census Department states that there are more mortgages upon Kansas in proportion to the population of the State than there are upon any other State in the Union. That statement was doubtless true five years ago, when the census was taken, but in five years a great change has taken place in Kansas, and the bad lands that is, lands which liein every county, and are only good for grazing purposes, the "uplands" the farmers call them-have nearly all changed owners in the past five years, and with the change of owners the mortgages have disappeared.

The story of the beem in Kansas was the

story of a crime. Probably at no other peried

in the history of this country has so much money been wantonly wasted as was wasted in Kansas between the years 1885 and 1888. Money came into Kansas literally by the barrel. It came from every quarter of the globe. It went into the bands of all sorts and conditions of men for distribution among the people. These men from the East, and they came for the express purpose of swindling everybody with whom they had dealings. These "sharks" are gone now; they swam out when the first receding wave of the boom was felt. They went to Utah. to Oregon, to California. But the story of their nefarious methods has not been told. It is an nefarious methods has not been told. It is an interesting story, and in justice to the honest people of Kansas, who are really trying to pay their honest debts, the story should be printed.

A typical Kansas shark, sleek, well dressed, with the manners of a lakir, swaan into Wichita early in 1886, when everything was booming, and money was as plenty as grass. After looking the town over he rented an office in one of the new office buildings in the booming town, and had painted upon his deer the words: "Great Western Trust, Loan, and investment Company," or some such grand and awful title. He had Eastern Correspondents, and in a short time had a bank account that was beautiful to look upon. Then he hired solicitors to scour the Eastern States for money, going out of the big cities and into the little lackwoods towns the Eastern States for money, going out of the big cities and into the little lackwoods towns to tell the Easterners of the glories of Kansas as a place for investment. Money from widows; from orphans, sent by their guardians; from old people, who sent their little "nest segs; from country capitalists; from New England farmers; from workingmen and factory girls; from every possible class and condition of men came to the offices of the Great Western Trust. Loan and investment Company. Each person sending money received in return a beautiful certificate of stock, entitling him to a share of the profits, which were to roll up as soon as the money was loaned at 8, 10, and 12 per cent. per cent.
While the solicitors were in the East, drum-

a share of the profits, which were to roll up as soon as the money was loaned at 8, 10, and 12 per cent.

While the solicitors were in the East, drumming up money, the shark was assiduously wagaed in putting it away. His method of was a simple one, as simple as is the method of the bunco man. He went either himself or by prexy to the nearest neighborhood of uplands. The nearest neighborhood of uplands. The nearest neighborhood of "bad lands" to Wichita happens to be the Flint hills country, about fity miles away. This country is stony, hilly, and barren, save for the short, stunted grass, which hardly covers the little flint gravel, and \$5 an acre would have been an excribitant price for it. But there were people living there—people who thought that to own land, however poor, meant to possess riches, The people on these hills were not the best citizens. They were "drifters," who had come in with the boom; usually single men or young men; men with small families and with no "means."

When the shark came into this neighborhood he put up at the first house on the outskirts of it and offered the trusting settler \$5 an acre for his land. The settler was only too glad to get it. Then the shark said to the settler: "I should like to have you make an application for a loan for a little more than the purchase price." The settler wasn't particular about a little thing like that, and the application for the loan went into the Wichita office, whence it was forwarded to some investor in the East who had at housand or so to lend. The application was approved by the 6? W. L. T. & I. Co., and the amount was based upon a price per acre all the way from \$3 to \$5 above than the purchase price of the land. The money for the laan came back. The settler got \$5 an acre for his land. He signed a mortgage, mortgaging the land at \$8 or \$10 an acre, and left the country. The difference between the purchase price of the land. The money for his land, the speed a mortgage in the land at \$8 or \$10 an acre, and left the country. The differenc

an investment as Government bonds. The shark has gone from Kansas. There is nothing for him to do. He has robbed all the Eastern people there will be to rob in the generation. The land which he covered with debt has been turned over to the people who were defrauded. The years 1800 and 1801 witnessed about all the fore-closures of fradulent mortgages and if the census were taken to-day it would be found that Kansas has no more mortgages in proportion to her population than has any other Western State. These lands, which passed from the struggling, shiftless owners in the West to the defranded mortgage holders in the Fast, have in many cases passed into the hands of great companies, which are farming them on a large scale. In the Fint hills country the lands are fouced in and used for grazing. In the far western part of Kansas these lands are farmed by the thousand-acre tract, and the experiment western part of Kansas these lands are farmed by the thousand-acre tract, and the experiment has been found upon the whole profitable. The work of the shark is very nearly repaired in Kansas. But in the East, where the real in-jury was done, Kansas will have a bad name, which she has never carned, for years to come.

THE LADY AND THE TARPON. It Was Nip and Tuck Whether He or She Got the Better of the Other.

From the Florida Times Union. GROVE CITY, Fla., June 25.-Mrs. Richard Talbot had an experience with a tarpon in the guifnear this town last week such as rarely falls to the lot of a woman. In company with her husband and her son Willie, a lad of 12 years, she was on the beach after turtle eggs. and after securing a quantity of them she and Willie sat down on the sand to watch a school of porpoises in the breakers, and await the return of Mr. Talbot, who had gone further up

Noticing the fish coming nearer the shore and reating an unusual commotion in the water, they became somewhat excited, when, to their

been a red-letter year with the Fish commission, as more than 100,000,000 ergs of different varieties have been obtained.

The catch of shall was unprecedented all over the country, and as a result prices have been very low. Considering the great number of shad consumed each year, the increase in the annual catch is remarkable, averaging since 1880 from 5,000,000 to 13,000,000. The market value has decreased during the same period from 10 cents atwholesale in 1880 to about 13 cents at present.

The Fish tournission is about to establish a new station at Care Vincent for the capeain! Ohre in the water, the fish secured to take on

SUNDAYS VERY DRY THERE

CURIOSITIES OF THE EXCISE LAW IN PITTSBURGH.

Troubles for the Man Who Wishes to Take Home His Sunday Liquor on Saturday-Saloons That Observe the Law by Closing Just Before Midnight and Opening Five Minutes Later.

"Dry Sundays in New York are not in it with the kind we have at home," remarked a Pitteburgher the other evening, as he stood in the barroom of the Fifth Avenue Hotel with his New York friends and tried the cooling properties of a whilekey "rickie."

"Here you can get a Sunday cocktail at any of the hotels, but in Pittsburgh the hotels won's sell a drink to any one, and the side door saloon business is almost entirely a thing of the past Every Sunday drink that a clubman takes at his club means that the club is in danger of losing its license, if the fact happents to be mentioned to one of the Judges of the License

"Clubs don't have to have licenses in Pittaburgh, do they ?" asked a New Yorker in astonishment.

"O, my! yes," replied the Pittsburghers "every club that has liquors for the use of its members is supposed to take out a regular retail license, though of course there are numerous small clubs that take chances on being caught. Such clubs as the Duqueane and the Americus have licenses taken out generally in the name of the stewards.

"The excise law there is called the Brooks law, and it has been in force about four or five years. All I know about it is what I have seen of its workings. Every spring two of the county Judges hear the applications for liceuse. A license costs \$1,000 a year, and if a man has ever sold liquor without a license, or on Sunday, or has had trouble with the police, or doesn't furnish meals enough to have his place cailed an eating house, or is not legally married to the woman he is living with, his chances of getting a license are very small. As a matter of fact, only about half the applicants for licenses are successful. The Law and Order societies make it impossible for speak-easies to flourish

make it impossible for speak-easies to flourish very long.

"Everybody has to lay in supplies on Saturday night, eh?" said the barkeoper.

"That is what we do," answered the Pittsburgher," but the law makes it very inconvenient for us in that direction, too. The line is closely drawn between wholesaie and retail establishments. A wholesaie liquor establishment is forbidden to sell less than a quart of liquor of any kind and a retail establishment to sell more than a quart to any one person. That means that if I am right in front of a wholesaie establishment, I may have to walk six blocks to get a single drink. It means too, that if I want a dozen bottles of beer for Sunday and go to the nearest saloon. I have to make twelve trips. The saloon keeper may sell me one bottle to take away, but he mayn't sell me two, though if I were to drink it en the premises he could sell me fifty dozen bottles. Another very funny thing about our law is that it condemnathe bucket trade, and I do not think you could find a dozen showed or nitcher filled with few. Von would

about our law is that it condemns the bucket trade, and I do not think you could find a dozen salcons in the town where you could have a bucket or pitcher filled with beer. You would have to buy it in bottles."

"It seems to me," remarked the lawyer of the crowd, "that this Brooks law infringes somewhat on a man's personal rights."

"Yeu have not heard the worst part of it. The law prohibits a man's giving anybody ejec a drink on Sunday. The speak-easies used to sell crackers and cheese and give whiskey away. In order to prevent it, a chaise to this effect was inserted, and it has been held that this prohibits a man's giving a friend a drink of whiskey in his own house on Sunday, Last winter there was a free on Sunday moraing on Hiland avenue, one of the residence avenues of the east end. Two firemen, almost dead with coid, were hurrying back to the engine house after the fire was out, when a man living on the avenae called them into his house and gave each a drink of whiskey. The firemen were suspended and an action was begun against the gentleman for violating the Prooks law by furnishing liquor on sunday. He is worth about a million, and he expressed his intention of spending 'every dammed cent of it' to establish his right to give whiskey to anybody ne pleased, Sunday or any other day, so the case was r opped."

"Why don't you order you beer and wine give whiskey to anybody ne pleased, Sunday or any other day, so the case wagr opped."

"Why don't you order you beer and wine from your grocer?"

"No grocer handles beer or claret or any hing of the kind. In the first place, he could: 'self it without a license; in the second piles, he could not get a license; in the third place, he would be likely to lose a lot of his law-and-order customers if he did self it. There is no relief in that direction."

"I think I would move out of the State," said a man in the crowd.

"I think I would move out of the State," said a man in the crowd.

"Well, I don't know, "replied the Pittsburgher, as he saw the clock hand was nearing the hour when law-abiding saloon keepers in New York cease ringing up the cash; "there's one advantage in that Brooks law. The fellow that made it provided that the saloons should all close at midnight, but he forgot to say what time they inight open About a year ago a fellow who runs a saloon on Fifth avenue, made that discovery, and thereafter closed his doors promptly three minutes before midnight, to open them again two minutes after midnight. The rounders caught on in gret snape and Johnny did a rushing all-night business for several weeks, while the other saloon keepers in the neighborhood lay low and waited to see Johnnie get into trouble. But the police let him alone, and one lay low and waited to see Johnnie get interpretation. But the police let him alone, and one by one they all followed suit, and there is hardly a saloon in Allegheny county now that does not keep open all hight, excepting five minutes of so at midnight."

Why a Competitive Examination Will Be Held for State Chief Examiner.

ALBANY, June 20.-The announcement of the State Civil Service Commission that the office of Chief Examiner, worth \$3,000 a year, was to be filled by competitive examination, excited astonishment even among ardent Republican reformers. It was suspected that there was some cause for taking this course that was not mentioned in the circular of invitation.

It was long ago the evident determination of the Republican leaders, as well as the new Civil Service Commissioners, to get rid of Chief Examiner Carmody, the present Democratic incumbent, but it took some searching by a SUN reporter to find out why a Republican was not at once selected for the best office under the Commission. The reason was found in a desire to get Gov. Morton out of a very bad predic-

The three Civil Service Commissioners had selected a young professor of marked ability and considerable experience, but Gov. Morton had accepted the statements and recommendations of certain very influential Republican besses, and had agreed to give the place to one Charles Halsey Moore of Plattsburg, a lawyer who had once been a Justice of Sessions, and who has been utilized in the rural and backwoods districts as a Republican stump speaker. Moore got into the Constitutional Convention as a delegate from the Twenty-first district, and his performances there will be remembered by

they became somewhat excited, when, to their astonishment, a wave larger than the others landed a menster tarpon on the sand, and receding, left it there with nothing but its tail in the water, on which a huge perpose was chewing and trying to had it back. Mrs. Tail bot having a boc, ras for the fish and landed a blow on the purpose is head which caused it to let go its hold and take to the water.

Being in the poultry business and knowing the value of such tarpon for chicken food, Mrs. Tailbot, after looking over the situation, concluded that another wave sught carry it of again, decided to take it by the tail and if possible, turn it around, thus getting it higher on the beach.

Starting out at once is carry out that idea, the remembers distinctly taking hold on the fish stail, and the next she knew she was in the guil, with cressil porphise, near one of which strain her bot in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in it effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in its effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in its effort to seles her. Lucking the rich in the

The examination will be held about Sept. 1. The commercian's choice for the place, who was expected to take the examination, has secured another office, and will not compete, Judge Moure has not been heard from.

Money Due from a Ticket Agent.

To you Knitch or Tanker. Not Vesterday morning In getting a tick at from a station on the L. L. R. R. the